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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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12 August 1994

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Burundi

Army Reportedly Stabilizes Situation in Capital

AB1108124494 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 11 Aug 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The situation in the Burundian capital, Bujumbura, appears to have stabilized, after the military was brought in to restore law and order. At the heart of the political crisis is the issue of the presidency, which has the opposition and the interim government polarized. The term of the current Hutu president runs out in just two months' time. James Sass spoke to Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, Burundi's foreign minister, and asked him if the heavy presence of the Army wasn't a sign of desperation on the part of the government:

[Begin recording] [Ngendahayo] The situation is not desperate. The political class is trying to do its best for the recovery of peace in our country. But what I can also add on that is that there are extremists in both sides of political families, who are trying to jeopardize this fragile situation.

[Sass] What can you say to people, or what encouragement can you give to Burundians that—given the violence of the last few days—that it is possible for all sides to come up with a compromise government that would keep Tutsi and Hutu—and any political divisions—contained in one unit?

[Ngendahayo] Thank you. If we do want to go on with negotiations, and reach really peace and tolerance in Burundi, we are asking both Hutu and Tutsi—we are asking both opposition and presidential political movements—to be tolerant, to be open-minded, and discuss frankly in serenity but discussing very rapidly because the economic situation is very, very in the red, in arrears. [sentence as heard] So we have to go very fast, but very seriously, so that we can recover.

[Sass] Finally, can I ask you... [pauses] I mean, on this occasion, the Burundian Army seems to have been able to stabilize the situation. Are you confident that they will be there if there is another incident of this sort? Are you confident that they will be out to do so in the future?

[Ngendahayo] Absolutely. I can tell you that even actually the Army has involved itself at the level of the highest commander, in conjunction with special envoy of the general secretary of the United Nations, to try to put together the two political families, so that they can seek the deblocage [unlocking] of our talks. That is the first thing; the second thing, the Army has managed to do absolutely whatever it can for keeping peace. But we are realizing that the highest command is doing it very well, but nevertheless, the troops and some other officers are still undisciplined, and are still making some very, very [word indistinct] against the population. [end recording]

Eleven Injured in Grenade Attack in Bujumbura Market

LD1108143794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Excerpts] Things seemed to be calming down in Burundi after the deployment of troops in the streets and calls for calm made by several leaders. [passage omitted]

Jean Helene, you are our special correspondent in Bujumbura: the situation remains extremely tense in spite of this:

[Helene] Yes, indeed. [passage omitted] Late this morning a grenade was set off in the central market, the covered market, by a person who threw the grenade and who was then arrested. At the moment it isn't known who he is. According to the troops in charge of security in the market, the grenade injured 11 people, three or four of them seriously.

You can see large pools of blood on the floor among the wooden stalls, and a few splinters of the grenade which left holes in the roof of the covered market. For the moment there are no final figures for the attack, but three or four people were seriously injured.

The market is emptying now; three-quarters of the stalls are already empty, and you can see other people, small traders, leaving the market. The troops think there are too many alleyways for it to be possible to check comings and goings, and security must now be stepped up at all the entrances to the market.

There was already some tension this morning in the districts loyal to the opposition, where a lot of people were prevented from going to work—even top level civil servants working with the United Nations here. But things calmed down half way through the morning when troops surround the district of Ngagara, and it seemed then as if the normalization would continue, but now we have this grenade which has thrown everything up into the air again. The opposition has not disarmed, and seems to be trying to paralyze the town in whatever way it can.

Radio Reports Deaths, Injuries

EA1108204094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Excerpt] following the insecurity prevailing in Bujumbura town on Sunday [7 August] after the People's Reconciliation Party president was arrested, the authorities, with the help of security forces, tried to find a solution. We can say things seemed to improve. People heeded the authorities' call to return to work. The authorities announced peace had been restored and that people could go about their business unhindered. Thus, those who wanted to attend markets, did so; workers went to work and those who worked at home did so in peace.

Although the call was heeded by many people, the low-level insecurity prevailing in Bujumbura which kept people at

home, manifested itself again this morning when an individual threw a grenade in the Bujumbura town market. The grenade killed several people and the market closed. Security officials inform us the grenade injured seven people. Those who were near the point of the explosion say some died. Security officials also say the individual who threw the grenade has been arrested and is being interrogated by security personnel. [passage omitted]

Interim President on Current Violence, Disturbances

LD1108213794 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] We thought that things were returning to normal in Bujumbura after several days of violence—this morning business resumed in the big market of the Burundi capital—but a few hours later a grenade was thrown into the middle of the crowds and around ten people are reported to have been injured. At a time when the political parties are still not managing to reach agreement on the future president of the country, opposition extremists are thus continuing to take ruthless action. The interim president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, comments on the situation. He says what he thinks of the ghost town operation, speaking to Jean Helene:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] First of all, there is a point I would like to put right: It is not a matter of ghost town operations here; it is a matter of terrorist operations, aimed at holding the town of Bujumbura hostage. A ghost town operation is normally something that is carried out by people on the basis of their convictions. Then there are people who decide of their own free will, perhaps in response to the watchword issued by a politician or someone else, to stop working and to resort to violence, such as we have seen here in Bujumbura, and to resort to intimidation. This then, as I have said, is an act of terrorism practiced by certain groups.

If you ask the public here they will tell you that they do not know in any case on the political front who is manipulating these young people. What you should know is that everything began with the arrest, or rather the moment when Mathias Hitimana, the chairman of the PRP [People's Reconciliation Party], attempted to free the six students whom the special investigations office of the gendarmerie had arrested for questioning in connection with a so-called ghost town operation, which I would call a hostage town operation, planned for Wednesday, 3 August. [end recording]

Chad

Government, CSNPD End Talks in Bangui, Sign Peace Accord

AB1108133694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 10 Aug 94

[Text] There may be a normalization of circumstances between the Chadian Government and the opposition group in the southern part of the country. The two sides have been engaged in negotiations for some time now in Bangui, and

the negotiations ended today with the signing of a joint communique, and with the setting up a monitoring committee to follow up on the decisions of their meeting. Alain Georges Ngartoa reports:

[Begin Ngartoa recording] The joint communique highlights the willingness of the Ndjamen Government and Moise Kette's National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy, [CSNPD], to arrive at a final peace agreement. Thus, an immediate cease-fire was decided with the withdrawal of the Republican Guard from the southern part of the country. It must be pointed out that after the deliberations, Moise Tette's CSNPD was able to get the government to recognize and legalize it in principle as a political party—the government will take exceptional and urgent measures to do this.

The transitional government in Ndjamen also recognized the need to have the CSNPD participate in the democratic process, so that it can express its opinion on issues pertaining to the referendum, the form of the state, and other issues of interest to the constitutional future of the country. It was also decided to grant amnesty to CSNPD militants.

Evidently, Moise Kette had to make concessions, too. His movement has to give up its armed struggle, and the possibility of eventually integrating CSNPD elements into the Chadian National Army, ANT. The minister of Armed Forces, Ali Mahamat Absakine, who led the government delegation—the National Reconciliation Committee delegation, to be precise—signed the document in his capacity as a member of this committee, comprising the active forces and the government to ensure transparency in the talks.

The two sides wanted to translate their commitment into concrete terms by deciding to create a monitoring and control committee, to be presided over by the Central African Republic, the mediating country, which is charged with reconciling the two sides in case of any dispute. [end recording]

Reach Agreement on Cease-Fire

AB1108222594 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] The open-minded policy preached by the head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby, has started bearing fruit. The proof of this is in the agreement reached between the Chadian Government and the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy [CSNPD]. The agreement, which was signed yesterday afternoon, provides for an immediate cease-fire. The CSNPD pledged to desist from the armed struggle. For its part, the government decided to recognize the legality of the CSNPD as a political party. The agreement was signed after [words indistinct] of discussions in the Central African capital.

CSNPD Spokesman Comments

LD1108201694 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Excerpts] Agreement has been reached in Bangui in Central Africa between the Chadian authorities and the rebel movement of Moise Tchiéte. [passage omitted]

Assane Diop managed to contact the spokesman of the CSNPD [Committee of National Revival for Peace and Democracy] by telephone just now. He asked Ngakou Tourone if Moise Tchiète planned to come to N'Djamena soon:

[Begin recording] [Tourone] There is no problem. The cease-fire agreement has been signed. We can indeed expect [CSNPD] President Tchiète to come to N'Djamena soon. In the meantime, however, he must return to base to contact the troops who are there, to explain to them what the agreement is about, and all that. After that, he can come to N'Djamena.

The national reconciliation committee—which was involved in talks with us and which is made up of all the institutions of the Republic, of the transition—gave us guarantees for the safety of all the members of the CSNPD and, in particular, for its president.

[Diop] So, what will the CSNPD's status in Chad be from now on?

[Tourone] The CSNPD has now become a political party because that is set out in the agreement. It now remains for us to return and establish ourselves openly to engage in political activities to do with our program. [end recording]

Rwanda

President Accuses General of Inciting Counterattack

AB1108205194 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT
11 Aug 94

[Text] Kigali, Aug 11 (AFP)—Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu on Thursday [11 August] accused the country's former army chief of trying to incite Hutu forces to regroup outside the country to launch a counter-offensive.

He said former army chief General Augustin Bizimungu had held a public meeting in the Zairean town of Bukavu last week calling on thousands of soldiers to "re-organize" to prepare a counter-attack. "Such activities breach the rights of asylum," which the general enjoys in Zaire, he said, speaking to reporters at a villa in Kanombe, near the Rwandan capital.

He said the former army chief, whose forces fled the country in the face of Tutsi-led rebels who emerged victorious from a three-month civil war, had also called for Hutu refugees not to return to their homes.

The Rwandan Government, established by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) after its victory, is urging refugees to return home, saying they have nothing to fear from the authorities.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees who fled Rwanda are being treated in camps in Zaire. Soldiers who have also gathered in the camps have been refused aid by UN officials.

Separately Thursday, Vice-President and Defence Minister Paul Kagame criticised the French Operation Turquoise, saying it had "not saved tens of thousands of Rwandans (in Goma) from illness and famine." General Kagame also issued a defiant warning about the French safety zone, which his government has accused of threatening Rwandan sovereignty. "I will go to the southwest of Rwanda if I want to, it is my country," Kagame said.

In particular he said the French forces should concentrate on persuading Rwandan Hutu refugees, who fled to the region in the teeth of Tutsi rebels, to return to their homes. "They should urge them to return," he told reporters.

Zaire

Suspect Troops in Goma To Be Arrested, Withdrawn

AB1108193294 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800
GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo today paid a return trip to Gbadolite where he met the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. Here are details with our correspondent Moako Libaba:

[Libaba] Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo left Kinshasa this morning at 0920 [0820 GMT] for Gbadolite in the Equateur Region. The head of government went to meet the president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko as part of consultations between the head of state and the government. Upon his return to Kinshasa via the Ndjili International Airport, Leon Kengo wa Dondo spoke to Voix du Zaire and announced important measures relating to the situation created by troops of the Zairian Armed Forces in Goma in the Nord Kivu Region. Let us listen to the prime minister upon his return:

[Begin wa Dondo recording] I briefed him [Mobutu] about the current situation in Goma so that urgent measures are taken because, I think, our troops in the field there, following the massive influx of refugees, got the situation out of control. In view of what happened, the first decision is that troops responsible for that situation must be arrested and brought to court. Second, all units in Goma and in Bukavu must be withdrawn and replaced by other contingents in order to avoid the reoccurrence of this situation. [end recording]

ANC Caucus Worried Mandela Will Lose Domestic Focus*MB1108144194 Johannesburg SABA in English
1247 GMT 11 Aug 94*

[Text] Cape Town August 11 SABA—Members of the parliamentary caucus of the African National Congress are worried that President Nelson Mandela will become caught up in solving African conflicts to the detriment of domestic problems.

Members of the ANC caucus meeting on Thursday [11 August], noted that President Mandela had made progress in resolving the conflict in Angola. However, caucus members said, other governments involved in ending the war appeared to have folded their arms in expectation of Mr. Mandela "waving a magic wand." ANC information officer Senator Jackson Mthembu said the caucus noted that Mr. Mandela had been asked to intervene in other conflicts in Rwanda and Nigeria.

The caucus noted that Mr. Mandela was "just human" and that his age should be a consideration.

Volkstaat Council Awaits CP, AWB Proposals*MB1108130094 Johannesburg SABA in English
1244 GMT 11 Aug 94*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 11 SABA—The Volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] Council was still awaiting proposals on a "volkstaat" from the Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement; AWB]. council spokesman General Kobus Visser said in Pretoria on Thursday [11 August].

Responding to an enquiry, he said invitations had been sent to both parties to present their ideas on where a "volkstaat" should be and how it should be implemented. "We have not heard from them as yet, but we are patiently awaiting their proposals," he said.

Both organisations are strong proponents of an Afrikaner homeland. The Volkstaat Council was set up in terms of the interim constitution to examine the feasibility of a "volkstaat" and to come up with recommendations on its implementation.

Gen. Visser said council had sent invitations to various political parties and organisations, including churches, to submit proposals.

"Thus far, we have received about 20 proposals. Consensus on several aspects is slowly emerging and we are hoping to unveil some progress later this month."

Gen. Visser said the council's aim was to bring all those in favour of a "volkstaat" together "under one umbrella" in its final proposal.

"And we want to put our end product on the table well before the final constitution is written. If we succeed in

getting a territory for an Afrikaner state entrenched in the final constitution, it would be the event of the century," Gen. Visser said.

Deputy Defense Minister Interviewed*MB1108115394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 0533 GMT 11 Aug 94*

[Interview with Deputy Defense Minister Ronnie Kasrils in the Cape Town studio, by SABC announcers Tim Modise and Chante Hinds in the Johannesburg studio, on the "Good Morning South Africa" program—live]

[Text] [Modise] The way in which South Africa's defense force is restructured will have a direct impact on the future of this country. On the one hand, there is the need for a credible deterrent against aggression and on the other, the need to channel money to social upliftment. In our Cape studios is deputy minister of defense, Mr. Ronnie Kasrils, to fill us in on the future direction the defense force will take. Good morning Mr. Kasrils.

[Kasrils] Good morning there.

[Modise] Several months ago, I think it was in 1993—I cannot remember quite well—yourself and the Army chief General Georg Meiring were at each other's throats. How are you getting along now?

[Kasrils] Well, actually it was long before '93. We had our big change in this country in 1990. Obviously until the negotiations got underway we were still quite far from each other but once we began the negotiations, first on a bilateral basis—MK's [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] side or SADF's [South African Defense Force] side—the initial wariness from our side and from the other side began to break down. The colonel was talking earlier about the universal language of the soldier—Minister Joe Modise excels himself in that respect. The ice was very soon broken and I would say that the relationships now are extremely comfortable, convivial, in fact there is great understanding, cooperation—a very positive spirit in short.

[Modise] The interesting thing, maybe to many civilians, would be the universal language of the soldier, these days, is that you seem to be in agreement—all of the top brass within the defense force—that actually defense spending should be increased when other departments are saying that the defense force should cut down its expenditure. An example of that is that the top brass of the defense force is saying that 40,000 of defense force members will have to be retrenched in time, in about four year's time and this apparently will cost 7 billion rand. Now the question is: Why take in 40,000 people if anyway you are going to be retrenched, the same people over a three year period, at a cost of 7 billion rand?

[Kasrils] Okay, well first I want to correct you. The defense budget has been slashed. It's down over 40 percent from 1989 to this year. That's, by anyone's standards, a terrific reduction. What you are referring to in terms of costing is the question of integration, which is approximately 1.3 billion a year. This for the next three years—three to four

years—but that is an essential exercise that this country, that our nation needs to undertake. We've had our conflict. That's behind us. We now have to create—it's essential to create a new national defense force. Colonel Jooste was very articulate about this just now. We've got to create this new national defense force, one that is representative of all our people and can be accepted by all our people, a credible, legitimate defense force. To achieve that we have to integrate the previous forces in this country—statutory and non-statutory—the non-statutory being MK and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], the statutory being the old SADF and the former Bantustan, homeland armies. They have to be brought in so there's going to be this initial swelling. In terms of the permanent force intake, our full-time army, from 90,000 to approximately 127,000. After three years that will scale down. The numbers going up won't be the new people who have come in. There will be a full scale rationalization process. People will leave because they want to. There's a natural attrition process, retirement etcetera, and the bridging course is to enable the level to be reached all round on a similar basis. It's not the same people coming in and who will then be ejected. Not at all.

[Hinds] Mr. Kasrils you're talking about creating a new defense force. I'm just thinking about—are there certain areas that you would like to see changed in the new defense force such as the navy that has always been the underdog so far?

[Kasrils] Well the constitution mandates us to create, to continue to build a balanced force, a modern force, technologically advanced. That means we need an air force, we need a land army, we need a navy, we need our medical services in the armed forces. There will be certain changes. One needs to achieve a very sensitive balance between these different arms of the defense force. The navy is a very fine, professional section of our defense force. It's small but professional. I would say that perhaps, given the new situation that we are facing, it's a situation in which we don't expect a war around the corner but in terms of the situation we've got to look to the whole southern African region and the navy is quite well placed. I used this term the other day at a naval conference, that perhaps, and I say perhaps—it's a personal view—to be the leading edge of the defense force in linking us up with other countries in Africa, so perhaps the navy can start smiling a little more than they have in the past.

[Hinds] Thinking about that, South African Navy vessels are aging and we need more suitable services and ships are needed. What about the cost involved in this, for instance?

[Kasrils] Well, before there's that kind of expenditure, because of course naval vessels are expensive machines, there would first of all be, and this is underway, a full scale investigation, discussion, appraisal of the cost of particular ships. The one I'm referring to here happens to be the Corvette. We are still going through a whole exercise of appraising the cost that various countries who have tendered for this, have put in, but before such a decision is taken parliament will have to look at this. The defense

standing committee would scrutinize it. We will take input from civil society out there. The question of purchasing those ships hasn't come under scrutiny in this current budget debate. It would be for next year and for the next five years. Such vessels wouldn't be purchased all at once.

[Modise] The defense force has undergone those budget cuts, as you say, over time, up to 40 percent and how is this affecting the arms industry? On the other hand we've also had news from Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] that once it starts developing new weapons systems and markets these to other countries, that this would earn the country foreign exchange and maybe this money might go towards the upliftment of the country.

[Kasrils] Well, Armscor and our arms industry have played an important, in fact, significant role in job creation and in earning foreign currency and this despite the sanctions and arms embargo era. In terms of the current situation with the arms embargo having lifted Armscor could in fact capture a greater share of that market out there, sometimes called the international arms bazaar. We know that there are questions that people have in relation to this but one's got to look at it realistically. We need our arms industry in order to produce weapons for ourselves. We need a defense force so we need that arms industry, and once you've got that arms industry then one looks for export possibilities abroad. Armscor can make a tremendous contribution to the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program], in terms simply of job creation, in terms of its tremendous technology and obviously as a foreign earner.

[Modise] Well, Mr. Kasrils ! just want to ask you—it's a more or less moral question: What morality would you be taking into consideration when you deal with foreign countries, and I know that the minister of defense sort of landed himself into some controversy with recent statements he made about the relationship between Israel and South Africa, and of course that was at the military level?

[Kasrils] I have referred to the fact that there are moral questions. We understand this. People have moral questions about weapons of war, weapons of mass destruction, etcetera, and one's got to look at that very sensitively. What this country has in place and accepts fully is the United Nations regulations concerning arms trade. In respect of that ...

[Modise interrupting] With respect Mr. Kasrils we know that this gets violated all the time but by the leading countries that possibly have formulated the same UN agreement.

[Kasrils] Well, in life it's true. Governments can find ways around regulations, around agreements. We are not talking about what's happened here in the past now. We are talking about the Nelson Mandela government. We are talking about a new ethic in the democratic era and we are going to ascribe to all those United Nations regulations. There will be transparency that's accepted by Armscor, by the arms industry. There is that transparency. Everything will come under scrutiny and we are, in terms of the United Nations

decisions, will simply not provide arms for countries where dictatorships are in place, countries where conflict is underway, where civil war is underway. [as heard] We will ascribe to those principles assiduously. We will see to it, we will police the arms industry to ensure that in fact they don't find the back door ways around this. As difficult as that might be, but we are going to police that aspect.

[Hinds] Mr. Kasrils, in the spirit of transparency, what is your view on still having a covert intelligence? Do we need it?

[Kasrils] In terms of information gathering the term covert means to do it in secret. In terms of security there are aspects which require secret gathering of information in the world, simply because one might have possible enemies out there.

[Modise] Do you agree with the methods of the CCB (Civil Cooperation Bureau), for example, and the front companies that were set up by the Military Intelligence? I'm sure a lot of South Africans are wondering if those front companies still exist.

[Kasrils] Well of course I don't agree with the CCB and what happened in the past. Let's not confuse the CCB, which was the Civil Cooperation Bureau, a very murky outfit indeed, with the Directorate of Covert Collection, the DCC. There has been a lot of confusion here. As the name implies, covert collection, an intelligence structure which obtains information, information which is difficult to come by. Every single country in the world has that kind of apparatus. One has got to ensure that no abuses take place, and that's where democratic governments and accountability come in.

[Modise] Should we take you at your word?

[Kasrils] Well, we judge people by their deeds, not their words, and you can hold me to my word, certainly. I stand for that.

[Hinds] In one of the papers today there's been a call for the South African Defense Force to be deployed in neighboring countries, such as Zambia for instance, to bring stability. How do you feel about this?

[Kasrils] I think we have to be extremely careful about this. We've seen great errors in this country in the past and we've seen errors made by other powers, and errors made by democratic countries as well. This is very much the question of foreign policy. Defense policy follows foreign policy. Foreign policy is the expression of the government. I think that our government would be extremely wary, extremely careful about such a commitment. We've seen that in relation to what happened in Rwanda, for instance, where we opted to basically supply humanitarian goods. We want to see stability in the region. We need a regional pact, we need a regional alliance, we need to cooperate with our neighbors. We need peace and stability throughout the region, but that must come about through a mutual pact between neighboring countries and ourselves, in which we aren't the Big Brother, but in which we are an equal party.

And this is, as I said, very much a question of foreign policy which will be evolved, obviously, I would say in the immediate future.

[Modise] Mr. Ronnie Kasrils, thanks very much for having been with us this morning on the program.

[Kasrils] Thank you.

Nzo Views Positive Trade Balance With East Europe

*MB1108153794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1424 GMT 11 Aug 94*

[Text] Senate Aug 11 SAPA—South Africa's positive trade balance with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe had grown from R800 million [Rand] in 1992 to nearly R1,600 million in 1993, Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfred Nzo said on Thursday [11 August]. This excluded barter trade arrangements such as the exchange of South African minerals and raw materials for ships and capital goods, he said introducing debate on his budget vote.

Central and Eastern Europe and Turkey were important to South Africa because of their growing markets and their interest in South Africa. Many of these countries were undergoing fundamental political and economic changes and were eager for trade, investment, and exchange agreements. In turn, they were willing to assist the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] with their experience and expertise in health, agriculture, construction and science.

South Africa maintains diplomatic relations with all but two of the 24 countries in the region through 11 embassies and consulates in nine states.

Increased trade opportunities with Asia and its assistance to the RDP was also of great interest to South Africa. Considered the "Japan of Africa," South Africa could emulate the success of the "Asian tigers" through hard work, self-improvement and the desire to succeed.

Thirteen South African missions operated in the region and a new mission would soon be opened in Indonesia.

Drug enforcement agreements were being negotiated with Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, Mr. Nzo announced. South Africa could expand its trade with Latin America, with a greater emphasis on south-south cooperation.

South Africa would continue to maintain close political and economic ties with the United States of America and Canada, he said.

Finance Minister Discusses Foreign Debt Strategies

*MB1108165894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1628 GMT
11 Aug 94*

[Text] National Assembly August 11 SAPA—South Africa was approaching foreign debt on the basis that since it had already paid back so much, "putting our toe back in the water" could not be wrong, Finance Minister Derek Keys said on Thursday [11 August]. Prudent levels for debt and

the sort of strategies the country should evolve on foreign borrowing were questions that had to be posed as South Africa re-entered the international capital market.

However they were not questions he could answer "as I stand here." "We are proceeding on the basis we have paid back so much foreign debt, putting our toe back in the water can't be wrong," he said. South Africa was entitled to start replacing some of the foreign funding it had enjoyed in the past.

Considering South Africa's credit rating from the lender's point of view, rather than thinking about how much credit South Africa was prepared to accept, would give "another line of approach to this problem" and would help define a correct longer-term strategy.

Earlier Dr. Rob Davies (ANC) said the department should play a greater role in defining the upper limits of South Africa's foreign debt, as well as the programmes for which loans could be used. Clear criteria would enable south africa to approach new loans without "fear and suspicion."

Mr. Keys said he pleaded guilty to a charge by IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] finance spokesman Dr. Gavin Woods that the government had acted too conservatively on financial issues in the past. "I would very much have liked to act with more brio and take a more definite line ... in many respects my courage failed me," he said.

His lack of courage was largely due to the "unhappy" foreign reserve situation that had existed up to the time of President Nelson Mandela's inauguration. "Perhaps the characteristics you look for might have come to the surface had we a better environment."

The environment had now improved markedly, as shown by statistics for July, and he hoped his successor would be able to take advantage of this.

Mr. Keys also said his department was having to deal with a number of issues that would not normally fall within the ambit of a Department of Finance. One of them was harmonising the tax structures of the former homelands, which could have grave implications for employment figures.

Many of the harmonisation issues were extremely complex. They affected industrialists who established their business under particular tax regimes, and changes could in turn have a bearing on whether they maintained, expanded or possibly shrank their businesses. This in turn had grave implications for employment or joblessness.

The department was also working on South Africa's re-entry to international capital markets, which it wanted to do on the basis of a professional treasury operation that any country could be proud of. The department was concerned about making the correct financial responses to various co-operative development in the southern African region, all of which had financial implications.

There was a serious backlog in double taxation agreements with various countries, and this would be brought up to date

as soon as possible. All of these measures required an extremely high level of intellectual input and helped strain the department's limited resources.

He said it was possibly a good thing that the shortfalls in the unemployment insurance and multilateral motor vehicle funds had been raised in the debate. The government might now be more inclined to get fund users to make up the shortfalls through levies, rather than compensate by increases in the general tax package.

Finance Minister Wants To Lower Personal Tax

MB1208072294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 94

[Text] Finance Minister Derek Keys says the government will do its best to lower personal tax. In his budget debate in Parliament, Mr. Keys said individual tax was as high as it could be, and he agreed that it should be lowered.

Mr. Keys also voiced optimism over the economic growth rate. He said a growth rate of 3 percent this year was a strong possibility, and that while this was not enough, it would lay a firm basis for further growth.

Provinces' Taxes Not Expected To Be Sufficient

MB1108193194 Johannesburg SABA in English 1851 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Cape Town Aug 11 SABA—Most provinces' share of national and locally generated taxes will not be enough to fund them, Director-General of Finance Dr. Estian Calitz said on Thursday. He was speaking at a Cape Town conference on the political economy of federalism in South Africa, organised by the University of Stellenbosch and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

Dr. Calitz said three provinces had the resources to show a surplus from their potential tax base: the PWV (Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging), Western Cape and KwaZulu/Natal.

"Tax-sharing arrangements and 'own' taxation sources will, for the majority of the provinces, be insufficient to finance their responsibilities and impede their ability to be financially autonomous."

The final constitution would give more certainty to the provinces about funds at their disposal. Foreign loans should be regarded as substituting for rather than adding to domestic loan funds.

In any case, loans by the World Bank and donations by friendly countries were usually made only to the central government.

Dr. Calitz said provinces could borrow collectively or separately, or a body could be set up to borrow on their behalf, similar to the local authorities loan council. "The solution probably lies in a mixed approach, since compulsory use of a wholesale intermediary may be regarded as a tax on borrowed funds in cases where independent borrowing can be done at lower rates.

"Preference for using the wholesale mechanism will apply when a subsidy can be incurred."

Dr. Calitz said government measures to improve long-term economic growth and create jobs would raise the need for a proper balance between the government and private business.

Details of ANC Weapons Surrendered to Defense Force

*MB1208071594 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2159 GMT 11 Aug 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 11 SAPA—Almost 200 guns and 1,400 hand-grenades were among the weapons surrendered by the disbanded military wing of the African National Congress, the South African National Defence Force [SANDF] said on Thursday [11 August].

It said in a statement Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] had handed over 172 AK-47 rifles, 26 assorted arms, 70,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, 1,391 hand-grenades, 1,026 firearm accessories and magazines, 194 limpet mines, 342 packages of explosives and 1,127 detonators and fuses.

The arms were collected within the borders of South Africa over several weeks, in terms of the Transitional Executive Council Act to facilitate the integration of militias with the SANDF.

The statement said those arms compatible with the SANDF inventory would be retained and the others disposed of by the SANDF disposal board. Those found unsafe would be destroyed.

The statement said it would be impractical to use the 7.62mm AK-47 rifles for training or operational purposes as the SANDF used the 5.56mm R4.

MK arms in other countries would be collected in the long term. Diplomatic channels were being used to facilitate the inspection of these caches. Those arms found incompatible with the SANDF inventory would be disposed of in conjunction with the host country or government. They would be either sold to the host country or destroyed, depending on negotiations.

Minister Omar Signals Changes in Justice System

*MB1208071494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2234 GMT
11 Aug 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 11 SAPA—Justice Minister Dullah Omar on Thursday [11 August] night signalled important changes in the system of justice in South Africa, but said this process would require broad consultation.

Mr. Omar was addressing the opening ceremony in Johannesburg of the Black Lawyers Association's workshop: "Constitutional Litigation—Breaking With the Past." The minister told delegates, including constitutional court President Arthur Chaskalson and representatives of overseas

funders, "the process of transformation" was one which had proceed. [as received] He did not elaborate.

"(It) is a process around which I believe we need to talk together. In due course I hope to be able to approach you as well as other role players and other interested parties so we can talk about these matters together."

He described the workshop, also being attended by leading black lawyers from the United States, as important and an exercise in self-empowerment. "We are our own liberators. Our people do not want handouts. Our people want to be empowered so that they can transform their lives, transform society," said Mr. Omar.

"We need to develop constitutional and legal theory in our country. There is no question of neutrality in litigation," he said, adding "we are standing on a threshold of a very exciting development in our country."

"I hope during the workshop we will strengthen and implement the vision that we have built up in the years of struggle."

Mr. Chaskalson is facilitating the workshop and is one of the speakers. WARNING: ATTN C1FM

South African Press Review for 11 Aug

MB1108125294

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Freedom Front Leader 'Cosying Up' to ANC—"The White Right is represented in Parliament by the Freedom Front [FF], but it seems that the FF does not want to make any waves," points out the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 9 August. "On the contrary, its leader, General Constand Viljoen, has become the voice of White conciliation and consequently the political leader the ANC admires the most." "Being backslapped by your opponents isn't a healthy sign; of course they admire you when your thinking is in line with their own, but that doesn't mean they'll listen to you. The White Right is divided and tamed, as a result of clever manipulation by President Mandela as well as the intervention of General Viljoen. Whether General Viljoen can talk the ANC into meeting Afrikaner homeland aspirations by cosying up to the ANC is doubtful."

THE STAR

TV Licenses—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 August in a page 10 editorial is against "the very idea of a TV viewer's licence." "The venerated BBC does charge licence fees, and BBC TV and radio are indeed among the world's best. Unfortunately the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] is not of a similar standard. So where will the SABC get the R300 [rand] million it needs? The short answer is that it does not need—or deserve—that amount." THE STAR urges Broadcasting Minister Pallo

Jordan to "tell the SABC to cut its bureaucracy, cut its budget, cut its carping and fight for advertising on merit."

Paper Opposes Apartheid Reparations to Frontline States—
"During his visit to Namibia, President Mandela promised—not for the first time—to consider paying reparations for the damage done to Frontline States during the struggle against apartheid," notes a second editorial on the same page. "It would be wise if he didn't go beyond thinking about it, however grateful he is for their help during those bitter years. Nobody can calculate the amount due to any state by a regime that has now disappeared. The new Government cannot be held responsible, and if it decides to shell out—where to stop? There are, after all, countless South Africans who were also hurt by the old regime and could rightly claim reparations. The country cannot afford such generosity."

BUSINESS DAY

Incentives Needed To Encourage Affirmative Action—
Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 August in a page 12 editorial notes that "the Black Management Forum [BMF] has submitted to the Labour Ministry a draft Equal Opportunities Bill, and it may be that the intention is to use it as more than just a Sword of Damocles" over businesses. "The best that can be said about the BMF's

proposed draft—or what little is known of it—is that it could be worse. Establishing a bureaucracy to assess the veracity of companies' affirmative action programmes so that they qualify to tender for government contracts on the most favourable terms is a potential minefield. Devising avoidance schemes in this sphere could become as big a business as tax planning. On the other hand, there appears to be no sign of the quota system which the BMF has been advocating until very recently." BUSINESS DAY believes that if affirmative action legislation is considered necessary, "the emphasis must be on incentives which encourage such sensible programmes."

SOWETAN

Tighten Immigration Laws—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 August in a page 8 editorial refers to Home Affairs Minister Buthelezi's speech in Parliament where he revealed that there are "more than two million illegal immigrants in South Africa." These immigrants are unskilled and "are taking jobs from our lowest paid workers, who are the main victims of the recession." However, they are also "fellow Africans," and "their countries gave freedom fighters sanctuary in the past." Nevertheless, "it is clear that the immigration laws have got to be tightened."

Angola**Government Spokesman Comments on Peace Talks**

MB1008204994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Aug 94

[Text] In a telephone interview General Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the government negotiating team to the Lusaka talks, commented on the communique issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lusaka. He said UNITA has not presented the issue of Huambo at the negotiating table, only in the corridors.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] We have just learned from our correspondent in Lusaka that UNITA is demanding the governance of Huambo, otherwise the talks will not be successful. We also know that the government has already taken its position on the issue, that is, it will not grant more concessions, now it has granted its maximum. What is happening?

[Carneiro] Well, we have normally been discussing the issue of Huambo and other Angolan areas. When we speak about the need, decision or wish of the party that won the elections to invite UNITA to be part of the government of unity and national reconciliation, we understand that this was within the framework of a global program. You will recall that earlier, the mediator made a proposal which interested the Angolan Government and UNITA, and this proposal constituted a global package. It includes elements of the public sector which includes the participation of UNITA elements in the central government structure, diplomatic missions, and in the provincial, district and local governments. The proposal did not deal with the Huambo issue specifically.

[Correspondent] But recently UNITA issued a communique through the Zambian press, in which it says either it governs Huambo or nothing is achieved.

[Carneiro] It is clear that UNITA is searching to divert the attention of the United Nations Security Council and all the entities interested in the Angolan process from the fundamental problem.

[Correspondent] Do you mean that UNITA is not placing the issue of Huambo at the negotiating table?

[Carneiro] No. We do not see how UNITA could try to introduce the issue of Huambo at the negotiating table. UNITA knows it cannot do so. What it is saying in terms of propaganda it is not saying at the negotiating table. We would like UNITA to reply positively or negatively to the mediators on the proposals it has received.

[Correspondent] General, at present are there any delicate issues at the negotiating table?

[Higino] There are. Yesterday morning we adopted the modalities for national reconciliation, but there are two other issues which must be joined to the document we adopted yesterday, which is an integral part of the Lusaka

protocol. One of them regards the participation of UNITA in government and the other one, which we are presently discussing, concerns the security of its senior officials who will not hold positions in government or parliament, but have a strictly party role in its organization.

[Correspondent] General, in the government's opinion, would this be the last month for the talks in Lusaka?

[Carneiro] If it was the government's wish, we would have ended the talks before the end of last year. We are convinced that we can end the talks very soon, particularly in view of the stage we have reached now, but everything depends on UNITA.

Valentim Denies Removal of MPLA Workers

MB1108124094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Report by Pedro Manuel]

[Text] Dino Matross, a senior Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] official, has not welcomed the issue raised by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], that it would remove all active MPLA militants occupying high positions in all ministries that will eventually be awarded to UNITA. Dino Matross said it is both absurd and illegal to remove people from ministries simply because they support this or that party. He noted, though, that it is normal that ministers appointed by UNITA should wish to surround themselves with people whom they trust.

[Begin Matross recording] Any UNITA official who is part of the government can select people he or she trusts and place them in his ministry. Now, what such an official cannot do is to remove any workers who support the MPLA or any other party and who may be functionaries in those ministries to be awarded to UNITA. [end recording]

That issue has also caused controversy in the Zambian capital. The TIMES OF ZAMBIA newspaper identifies UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim as the person who made that statement. Curiously enough, today the picture changed completely and Jorge Valentim himself called a meeting with the Angolan media during which he denied plans by UNITA to remove MPLA officials from its ministries. Valentim laid all the blame at the door of the TIMES OF ZAMBIA newspaper.

[Begin Valentim recording] That is absolutely false. That report is neither in line with UNITA political beliefs nor with what I said during the news conference I gave Zambian and other foreign journalists. I would like to stress that we enjoy good relations with all members of Zambian and international media. It is incredible that the journalist who attended the meeting on behalf of the TIMES OF ZAMBIA should be a novice on Angolan affairs. He had to fill in the space he was given so he proceeded to invent a few things along the way. In view of that, I would like once again to deny such reports. It is true that there was a contact with the international media. We spoke about the situation, we

viewed the progress that has been made at the talks in terms of the national reconciliation measures dossier, and we can say that at this stage we are already discussing the issue of security for senior UNITA officials. [end recording]

UNITA Commentary Notes MPLA Wants to Intensify War

MB1108110894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Station commentary: "The MPLA-PT Is Preparing for War"]

[Text] Angola's current political and military situation presents different images requiring very profound and realistic analyses by all patriotic Angolan people and by the international community as a whole. The situation is quite complex and its settlement will hinge, first and foremost, on the establishment of patriotic feelings in the hearts of the leaders in each of the sides. Those feelings must come out in the open at the ongoing talks in the Zambian capital.

In line with that spirit of patriotism and flexibility, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has already made all the concessions he could make to the government to prevent the peace process derailing. Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] are responsible for the war now ravaging this country. They have made very few concessions and they remain both inflexible and bellicose in their behavior.

Let us take this point further: the MPLA-PT government and UNITA have been involved in the Lusaka peace talks for the last nine months. The aim of those talks is to put an end to the war that has engulfed this country since 31 October 1992. Official sources say that some 95 percent of items on discussion at the talks have already been agreed on. In view of such positive developments, some cautious optimism has been surfacing concerning a fairly quick resolution to the Angolan peace process. However, despite the fact that the MPLA-PT and UNITA are partners at the Lusaka talks, the MPLA-PT is now involved in a disinformation campaign against UNITA. The aim of that campaign is to entice the UN Security Council into implementing further sanctions against UNITA.

On the ground, the MPLA-PT government has launched an intense military offensive against areas under the administration of UNITA.

In the face of such a situation, the following question begs to be asked: what is it that Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his MPLA Party want? Do they want to sign a peace accord with UNITA or do they want additional UN sanctions against UNITA? What is more important to them: peace for the Angolan people or the implementation of sanctions against UNITA? Could it be that they think sanctions against UNITA will result in peace for the Angolan people?

We, patriotic Angolans who closely follow the evolution of the political and military situation in our country, believe

that the MPLA-PT neither wants peace nor coexistence with UNITA, which explains why it is making so many efforts to destroy UNITA, both inside and outside the country. UNITA is the most powerful of the parties in opposition to the MPLA-PT's one-party and militarist regime.

The MPLA-PT is not negotiating in good faith in the Zambian capital. Jose Eduardo dos Santos continues to prescribe amnesty and clemency for UNITA, so that it can be isolated or entirely removed from the Angolan political arena. Our assessment became all the more justified when, with the Lusaka talks already under way, the MPLA-PT, Russia, and Portugal—two countries which claim to be observers at the Lusaka peace talks—systematically violated the Triple Zero Clause of the Bicesse Accord and in that they were aided and abetted by Spain, Brazil, and France. In that time, Russia sold the poor man's atomic bomb to the MPLA-PT regime. The quantities and the amounts of money involved were not specified. Those are massive destruction bombs whose use was forbidden by the Geneva Convention in 1945.

Furthermore, and also in that time, General Kianda, of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, bought war materiel worth \$200 million from Russia and France. Over the last few days, ships have been seen arriving and offloading assorted war materiel at Lobito Harbor. In line with that warmongering stand, and because of military ineffectiveness of the FAPLA forces, the MPLA-PT has drafted South African mercenaries into its forces. Those men are already fighting in Angola, after signing contracts estimated to be worth \$140 million with Executive Outcomes Company.

UNITA has received reliable information that, in terms of the illegal acquisition of war materiel from Russia, the Russian ship (Mobule) has been detained, along with 59 tonnes of ammunition, at Crimea Harbor for the last six months. Those sources also said that the ship had been detained because the Luanda Government had not legalized the importation of that war materiel. That is a rather strange case and we can only ask the following question: how could the cargo have been loaded on to the ship if legal requirements had not been met?

Within that context and in the face of the warmongering behavior of the MPLA-PT regime, we can only conclude that, in line with what they did in 1992, the MPLA-PT and its president are preparing to wage even more war against UNITA. They are trying to take advantage of the fact that peace agreements are being signed in Lusaka to trap the UNITA leaders, militants, and sympathizers in the cities, so that the Luanda regime can then deal the final, treacherous blow.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his MPLA Party are not ready for peace. They are gaining time in the Zambian capital so they can get the technical and material equipment they require, as well as to secure sanctions against UNITA, all for the ultimate goal of military victory.

The only problem is that the Angolan people are not about to let themselves be killed by the MPLA-PT regime. The

Angolan people will fight until real democracy has been brought to, and taken root in, this country.

Long live peace!

Long live real democracy!

Long live UNITA!

Long live Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

United we shall triumph!

UNITA's Reaction to Government Proposal 'Positive'

MB1108190994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] The delegation from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] today reacted to the government proposal on the security of its leaders who will not be part of the government. According to sources close to the talks, cited by the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, this proposal is only slightly different from the Angolan Government's stand. A bilateral meeting is expected to be held today to obtain a consensus on the issue. A source from the government delegation told LUSA that the UNITA reaction was positive and expressed the hope that the parties will begin discussions on UNITA's participation in district and communal organs tomorrow, with a view to concluding the topic on national reconciliation as soon as possible.

Negotiators Agree on 'About 70 Percent' of Security Issue

MB1108193094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams are about to reach agreement on security for senior officials of Jonas Savimbi's organization. During the plenary session this afternoon, which UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye and the troika of observers from the United States, Portugal, and Russia attended, the government and UNITA negotiators reached agreement on about 70 percent of this issue. The negotiators will once again meet tomorrow in an attempt to find a solution to the problem.

Meanwhile, a reliable source has just told Radio Nacional de Angola that concluding the issue regarding security of UNITA senior officials depends only on the representatives of this organization which should show a political willingness to negotiate. Meanwhile, UNITA says it is ready and the government is waiting. Should the issue be approved tomorrow, the negotiators will have to face yet another obstacle when dealing with UNITA's participation in governing the country. On this issue the two sides already agree on some points and differ in others. UNITA is still demanding to govern Huambo.

Mozambique

UN Representative Discusses Implementing Peace Process

MB1108172194 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 94 p 1

[Text] UN Special Representative Dr. Aldo Ajello said that as only 12 days remain to conclude the troop demobilization, the government, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and the United Nations are doubling their efforts to successfully conclude the process on 15 August.

The head of the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] said that due to accumulated delays "we have to speed up our work" and revealed that teams involved in this process are doubling their efforts to meet the deadline set for the demobilization of the soldiers from the government and Alfonso Dhlakama's movement. Ajello expressed hope that the process will be concluded on time.

The representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique has praised the work being carried out by the Finance Ministry and said: "With this Finance Ministry coordination I believe we will be able to meet the deadline. The soldiers demobilization is scheduled to end on 15 August, with a one week grace period."

In his usual meeting with Mozambican and foreign journalists, the Unomoz chief announced that 1,761 government and Renamo soldiers were demobilized on 1 August in several assembly areas and in the areas of nonconfined soldiers throughout the country. Out of this number, the government demobilized 1,549 troops and Renamo only 212 soldiers.

The CSC [Supervision and Control Commission] met on 1 August and made a number of decisions, including some pertaining to the formation of the FADM [Mozambique Defense Armed Forces]. On this issue, Aldo Ajello said that there is already an idea on the situation in terms of people volunteering for the new single and nonpartisan army. He added that technical teams comprising members of the government, Renamo, and United Nations have visited various assembly areas where they interviewed soldiers on whether they want to be demobilized or join the new army.

Another decision made in the CSC was that all soldiers who volunteer to join the new army should immediately be sent to the instruction centers.

The UN special representative said the issue of space for training is not a problem since the number of volunteers is very small. However, he did not mention the number of soldiers available at present, saying: "I will provide the figure after we have assembled the soldiers in the training centers, since we are going to see how many people will be interested in joining the new army."

The transportation of soldiers to the training centers will take place simultaneously with the demobilization process. As you know, the delay in demobilizing soldiers has been

due to delays of government and Renamo delegations in the CCF [Cease-Fire Commission] delivering the lists of soldiers to be demobilized.

The Unomoz chief revealed during the briefing [preceding word in English] that the FADM currently have 5,961 available personnel, including instructors trained in Nyanga, Republic of Zimbabwe.

On the alleged involvement of a Unomoz official in the "extra inquiry" in addition to the government soldiers confined in Moamba, Ajello replied that he was still investigating the issue. However, he said he would send a memo to all Unomoz personnel so that they abstain from giving any personal opinion or making statements.

Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, chief of General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces, last week accused a Unomoz official of Bangladeshi nationality of inciting soldiers to boycott the new army, allegedly for problems with logistics and salaries.

Aldo Ajello said that both government and Renamo soldiers do not want to volunteer to join the new army and this is a general phenomenon. He said: "There is a general lack of desire to join the new army and it would be surprising if an opinion expressed by only one officer could produce such an effect," adding that, "senior army officers should seek the real reasons for that. He said: "I believe the reasons are very clear."

On the issue of food, which the soldiers have so often demanded, the UN representative said that the United Nations has no responsibility to supply food to local unconfined soldiers. It is worth noting that the 6th Tank Brigade is a section of unconfined soldiers, but during last week's mutinies the soldiers demanded their immediate demobilization and food.

Tank Brigade Deactivates Heavy Weapons

In the aforementioned meeting with the press, Dr. Ajello announced that yesterday the Unomoz soldiers began deactivating heavy weapons in the 6th Tank Brigade army camp. Ajello said that even when the soldiers were being demobilized on 1 August, the commander of that unit, Major Adriano Muacigarro, refused Unomoz access to the area of the arms to be deactivated. Unomoz has the task of collecting and deactivating weapons, according to the CCF regulations.

He said that on that day Unomoz contacted the chief of General Staff to permit its team access to the war materiel

stored in Matola Gare. The Unomoz team only begin deactivating the weapons yesterday morning.

The UN special representative said he did not find similar problems in other government military units. However, a similar problem took place in a Renamo center and there were 12 other cases with government para-military forces, where Unomoz had difficulties of access to the arms.

Meanwhile, Aldo Ajello said that Unomoz is considering the possibility of using the FADM to protect national roads that have been affected by a wave of armed robberies over the last few days. However, he said this issue will be submitted to the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, which is scheduled to hold its session in Maputo today.

Aldo Ajello said that Unomoz is trying to organize a new way of patrolling Mozambican roads.

There are frequent armed robberies on Mozambican roads, mainly in the south, in which a number of people have already been killed and property of travelers stolen.

President Chissano Meets Renamo's Dhlakama

MB1108185994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano met with Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama yesterday. The meeting discussed the new Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, the demobilization of troops from the two sides, the demobilization of militiamen and other irregular forces, the Kombezia [dissident group, wants independence of northern part of country from Rovuma River to Zambezi River] movement, the voter registration process, and the country's administration. The president of the Republic spoke about the meeting today.

[Begin Chissano recording] Well, we met within the framework of normal meetings. At times the Renamo president requests meetings and there are also times when I request meetings when we have issues to raise, when we want to exchange views. In this case, we wanted to review the implementation of the General Peace Accord. The Renamo president presented some concerns, questions which required clarification so that we could have more or less common views on prevailing problems. For example, the issue of the size of the new army. He wanted to know what I thought about it. He also told me what he thought about it. He raised questions connected with the demobilization process, problems connected with the voter registration process, and other issues. [end recording]

Nigeria

Oil Transporters Unions Not To Support Violence

*AB1208091494 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English
0600 GMT 12 Aug 94*

[Text] The Oil Transporters' Unions Association Joint Action Committee says its members will not support any industrial action that will worsen the situation in the country. At a news conference in Lagos, the president of the Association, Retired Major Yemi Akiola, said although the association wanted a restoration of democracy, it would not support violence to achieve it. This, he said, was because it was the masses that would suffer under such a situation. Ret. Maj. Akiola called on the Federal Government to engage in dialogue with leaders of thought and reach a compromise to resolve the political problem.

Threatens Destruction of Installations

AB1208111094 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 12 Aug 94

[Report by Ade Obisesan]

[Text] Lagos, Aug 12 (AFP)—Nigeria's powerful petroleum workers' union warned Friday [12 August] that it will wreck oil installations if the junta bans it after more than a month of a crippling strike to press its political demands.

"We will hit back if they try anything in that direction. It will be the worst the nation has ever seen. What we mean exactly in our Wednesday's press statement by 'violent reactions' is the destruction of oil installations," a top union official told AFP.

The National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) and its sister senior staff association, Pengas-san, began their strike on 4 July to pressure the military government to resign.

"We got the information from impeccable sources in (the federal capital) Abuja that the government was planning to proscribe the union. We are only telling them the grave consequences of such a step," said the official, who asked not to be named.

Labour and Productivity Minister Samuel Ogbemudia on Thursday denied in talks with oil workers that the junta was currently planning any such measure, but later comments to reporters gave a different impression.

"Proscription is a remedy," he told the union officials. "It can only be applied if there is an ailment. For now, there is no ailment, so we can first and foremost try to resolve the matter through dialogue."

The unions want the junta to free Moshood Abiola, the opposition leader held to have won presidential elections last year before the military annulled the poll, and install him as head of state, as well as releasing other political detainees.

Abiola is on trial for treason after declaring himself president in June. His arrest has led to bloody protests and police opened fire last week on demonstrators in Lagos, killing at least three people.

A few minutes after the talks in which he assured union officials that the government did not plan to outlaw NUPENG, Ogbemudia nevertheless hinted to journalists that a ban might be imminent.

He declared that what the union was doing is "illegal," because it had no right in law to go into politics or make political demands.

A planned meeting on Thursday government representatives and the oil workers failed to get off the ground because the minister refused to hold substantive talks with the union officials despatched to meet him and said that NUPENG and Pengassan had only sent their "second team" of junior officials.

Ogbemudia insisted on seeing members of the national executives of the two unions and both sides agreed to adjourn talks until next Wednesday afternoon, a day after Abiola's trial is due to resume in Abuja.

The NUPENG official who spoke to AFP Friday said that it was doubtful if his union would attend the rescheduled meeting, explaining that the decision of the Federal High Court in Abuja would determine the response of the oil workers.

The opposition expects the junta on Tuesday to drop its treasonable felony charges against the millionaire businessman, who refused bail offered on 5 August when the court attached conditions that effectively barred him from all political activity.

Ogbemudia declared that NUPENG's threat to embark on "violent reactions from all sectors of the oil industry," first made in a press statement on Wednesday, shows "the extent unionists can go to pursue narrow interests."

"It does not matter to it (NUPENG) what damage they can cause," the minister added. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Government has taken the hint ... and has passed the statement on to the appropriate quarters for evaluation."

Nigeria derives about 90 percent of its foreign earnings from oil exports. The strike has not only slashed production and sent world prices up, but led to economic chaos in the business capital Lagos and other cities because of power cuts and the lack of fuel supplies.

State Fuel Tankers To Leave NNPC Depot Under Escort

*AB1108194994 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700
GMT 11 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] It is now compulsory for commissioners and directors general in Kaduna State to escort fuel tankers from the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] depot to filling stations daily as from today. Addressing the

top government officials at the Kaduna Refinery yesterday, the [state] administrator, Colonel Lawal Ja'afar, Isa said although it is not a pleasant duty, they should strictly adhere to the directives for the betterment of the common man. [passage omitted]

'Peaceful,' Pro-Government Rally Held in Bauchi State

AB1208100094 Lagos NTA Television Network in English
2000 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] A peaceful rally in favor of the Federal Military Government was held in Bauchi. There were people there from more than 23 local government areas of the state. Correspondent Yaro Shehu Darazo reports:

[Begin Darazo recording] The demonstrators, who called themselves the Bauchi Concerned Community, included some civil servants, artisans, and traders, as well as the unemployed. A spokesman for the community, Alhaji Usman Meriga, criticized the national leadership of the NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress] for committing actions capable of destabilizing the country. He condemned the actions of the NLC and its sponsors, saying that they are meant to blackmail the present administration and cause untold hardship on innocent people. Alhaji Usman Meriga said as a democratic organization, the NLC ought to have championed the crusade for democracy by supporting the federal government, through participation in the ongoing national constitutional conference, instead of resorting to tactics capable of resulting in violence and chaos in the country. He said Nigerian workers, who constitute less than 20 percent of the country's population, should be grateful to the country for consuming about 65 percent of the federal budget in the form of salaries and allowances, to the detriment of developmental projects.

Also speaking on the occasion, the secretary general of the Yoruba community in the state, Malam Abdul Ganiyu Obagunlu, said the Yoruba community believed in the unity of the country and is fully committed to the peaceful resolution of the political crisis. The state military administrator, Wing Commander James Y. Kalau, assured the people of government's determination to the democratization of the country. He appealed to them to be law-abiding, and advised them to take advantage of the ongoing constitutional conference by channeling their demands to their respective delegates.

Wing Commander Kalau also assured the Yoruba community, in particular of their security, adding that they should go about their normal business. [end recording]

Igbos Meet in Abuja To Discuss State of Nation, Security

AB1208082794 Lagos NTA Television Network in English
2000 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Excerpt] Federal and State Governments have been asked to evolve effective measures to protect lives and property of citizens. (Mukokpor-Igbo), an umbrella association of all Igbo-speaking people of Nigeria, made this call today at a news conference in Abuja, at the end of the two-day special meeting. Correspondent Adamu Abdulahi was there. His report is presented from our studios:

In an address, Chief Mike Okoye, a former minister in the Second Republic and president general of (Mukokpor-Igbo) in Abuja, said the meeting discussed extensively the state of the nation. The meeting, which is also attended by Igbo delegates to the constitutional conference, discussed issues relating to welfare and security of Igbo people, particularly those resident in the southwest area of the country.

[Begin recording of unidentified person reading resolution] The meeting restated the right of individual citizens of this country to go about their legitimate businesses anywhere in Nigeria without molestation. The Constitution guarantees this right to every Nigerian, including Igbos. Any assault on this right, therefore, must be redressed. We hereby call on government to take necessary steps to protect all citizens. [end recording]

(Mukokpor-Igbo) also reaffirmed their support for a constitutional conference as the most (?viable) political option aimed at redressing the various ills that had retarded national development. The association reechoed the position of the Igbos, which remains the devolution of powers from the central to the federal units and equal access to power by all ethnic groups.

In the meantime, the Nkene of Nnewi, Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu, has urged the authorities to ensure law and order in all public places, especially in Lagos and the southwest of Nigeria, where what he called pro-June 12 hoodlums have been attacking Igbos. In a press statement, Chief Ojukwu said this country belongs to all Nigerians, and that Igbos are free individually to hold whatever views they wish in the political stalemate. The Nkene appealed to Igbos to stand firm and be vigilant, and also appealed to the NLC to intensify its mediation efforts, so as to reduce tension in Nigeria in the interest of workers. [passage omitted]

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